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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Fellow Citizens.—The result of the "Peace Commission" is known to the country. The hopes of those who have hitherto believed that an honorable termination might be put to the war by an honorable negotiation have been rudely disappointed. The enemy, after drawing us into a conference, abruptly terminated it by insisting upon terms which they well knew we could never accept. Our absolute surrender and submission to the will of the conqueror are the only conditions vouchsafed by our arrogant foe. We are told that if we will lay down our arms, and place our lives, liberty, property and domestic institutions at the feet of President Lincoln, that he will be merciful to us! Upon his clemency we must rely to save us from universal confiscation and extermination! Yes! there are the conditions upon which the people of the sovereign States composing the Confederacy may be allowed to live—what? To return into the "Union" from which they solemnly and deliberately withdraw themselves because their interest and their honor required it, and their repugnance to four years of remorseless and cruel war have served but to intensify! Thanks be to God, who controls and overrules the counsels of men, the haughty insolence of our enemies, which they hoped would intimidate and break the spirit of our people, is producing the very contrary effect! From every part of the country there comes up in response a shout of mingled indignation and defiance!

A noble enthusiasm re-animates our gallant army, who have been battling so long for freedom and independence! Let us all be united now.—Let there be no parties or factions among us.—Let us rise to the height of the occasion. Let us all be willing to spend and be spent in the cause of our country. Let us contribute freely all that we have, if need be to carry on the war until our final triumph is secured. Let us take fraternal counsel together, and calmly consider our condition and prospects. Such a survey; we believe, must tend to reassure and encourage even the least sanguine. We have it is true, recently met with serious disasters. Our fortitude is being severely tried. We have suffered much, and must be prepared to suffer more, in the cause for which we are struggling. Is the cause worth the sacrifice? To answer correctly we must constantly keep in mind the end for which we are contending. What is our object in this war? The establishment of our independence, through which alone are to be secured the sovereignty of the States and the right of self-government. What is the alternative? Our subjugation as a people! Is it possible to overestimate the horrors of this terrible alternative? Can the imagination overcolor the picture which would be presented in the event of our failure? If we fail not only political degradation, but social humiliation must be our wretched lot. We would not only be political vassals, but social serfs. An enemy that has shown himself destitute of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature, and whose worst passions are embittered and enflamed against us, would assume the absolute control of our political and social destinies.

In vain would a proud, though vanquished people look even for that mercy which the conquered received from a Cæsar or Sylla. Those "State Rights" which we have been taught to prize so dearly as the greatest bulwarks of Constitutional Liberty, and which, from the earliest period of our history, we have so jealously guarded, would be annihilated. The Confederate States would be held as conquered provinces by the despotic Government at Washington. They would be kept in subjugation by the stern hand of military power, as Venitia and Lombardy have been held by Austria—as Poland is held by the Russian Czar. Not only would we be deprived of every political franchise dear to freemen, but socially we would be degraded to the level of slaves; if, indeed, the refinement of malice in our enemies did not induce them to elevate the negro slave above his former master. Not only would the property and estates of vanquished "rebels" be confiscated, but they would be divided and distributed among our African subjects. But why pursue the hideous picture further? Southern manhood revolts at the bare idea of the spectacle presented. Can you think of it unmoved? Can property—can life itself—be so dear to you as to allow you to weigh them for one moment against degradation so abject—against misery so profound? We do not, and cannot believe it. If the proud memories and traditions of our first great revolution do not nerve you to a real resistance to such a consummation—nor the example of your forefathers, who wrested for the independence they bequeathed us during seven long years of suffering greater than we have endured—let not the precious blood that has been already shed by our bravest and best in the present struggle glory out to us from our yet reeking soil in vain! Fruitlessly, indeed, have these sons and brothers been martyrs of liberty—blind and deaf, if we falter now in the path which they have illumined before us!

In the Revolution of '76 our armies and our people suffered for more than we have done. Our cities then were almost all in the hands of the British, and we were entirely cut off from all supplies from abroad, while our faculties for producing them were infinitely less than they now are. Greene tells us that the battle of Eutaw was won by men who had scarcely shoes to their feet or shirts to their backs. They protected their shoulders from being galled by the bands of their cross-belts by bunches of moss or tufts of grass. A detachment marching to Greene's assistance passed through a region so swept by both armies that they were compelled to subsist on green peaches as their only diet. There was scarcely any salt for fifteen months, and when obtained, it had to be used sparingly mixed with hickory ashes. We need but allude to the terrible winter which Washington passed at Valley Forge, with an army unpaid, half starved and half naked, and shoeless, to convince us that much as our own brave soldiers are now enduring, their fathers for a like cause, endured far more. Washington did not then despair. Lee does not now despair of the final triumph of a righteous cause. Why should we be doubtful—much less despondent—of our ultimate success?

The extent of our territory—the food producing capacity of our soil—the amount and character of our population—are elements of strength which, carefully husbanded and wisely employed, are amply sufficient to ensure our final triumph. The passage of hostile armies through our country, though productive of cruel suffering to our people and great pecuniary loss, gives the enemy no permanent advantage or foothold.

To subjugate a country, its civil government must be suppressed by a continuing military force, or supplanted by another, to which the inhabitants yield a voluntary or enforced obedience. The passage of hostile armies through our territory cannot produce this result. Permanent garrisons would have to be stationed at a sufficient number of points to strangle all civil government before it could be pretended, even by the United States Government itself, that its authority was extended over these States. How many garrisons would it require? How many hundred thousand soldiers would suffice to suppress the civil governments of all the States of this Confederacy, and to establish over them, even in name and form the authority of the United States? In a geographical point of view, therefore, it may be asserted that the conquest of these Confederate States is impracticable.

If we consider the food producing capacity of our soil we need feel no apprehensions as to our ability to feed the people and any army we may put into the field. It is needless to go into detail or adduce statistics in proof of this. It is obvious to every well-informed mind. Although the occupation by the enemy, and his ruthless policy of destroying the harvests, granaries and agricultural implements of our people wherever he moves, has undoubtedly diminished the amount of our cereals; still, in view of the fact that in every State, without exception, its agricultural labor has been devoted almost exclusively to the raising of breadstuffs, while before the war it was mainly devoted to the production of cotton, tobacco and other exports, it is impossible to doubt that there is an ample supply of food in the country. It is true that the deportation of our slaves by the enemy, and the barbarous policy of arming them against us,—a policy reprobated by all authorities on ethics or international law,—has considerably diminished our agricultural labor. But when we reflect that, in 1860, our exports—almost entirely the products of slave labor—amounted to ($250 000 000) two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, it may be safely assumed that our slaves, though reduced in numbers, are fully equal to the task of feeding both the population at home and the army in the field. Our transportation, it is true, is defective and inadequate, but this may be infinitely improved by more energetic efforts and more thorough and systematic organization. We cannot believe, therefore, that on our bountiful soil, so richly blessed by nature, there is any danger of our failing in this great contest for want of food—of our being starved into submission to the hatefully yoke of the conqueror!

But if we look to the amount and character of our population, we see especial reason why we should be encouraged to hope for—nay, to be assured of—our ultimate success. No people of our numbers can be subjugated, unless, false and recreant to themselves, their courage, faith and fortitude fail them.

We have upon our rolls a very large army of veteran soldiers. It is true—and it is a sad truth to confess—that the number present for duty is terribly disproportioned to the entire aggregate.—This is too notorious for concealment—and we have no desire to conceal anything. We wish to speak frankly and truthfully to you of the actual condition of things. The number of absentees from your armies has been a fruitful cause of disaster. On many a hard-fought field the tide of success would have turned overwhelmingly in our favor had all been present whom duty required to participate in the strife. We will not stop to inquire into the causes of an evil which we have so much reason to deplore. The remedy is partly in the hands of Congress, and it is our province to apply it. But it is partly, also, in yours; and we appeal to you to use it. Let every good citizen frown down upon, and indignantly discountenance, all evasions of military duty—whether temporary or permanent—no matter how plausible the pretext or palliating the reason.

No duty, in this crisis of affairs, can be more imperative than to fight for one's country, family and home. Let no skulker, deserter, or absentee without leave, from the army, be tolerated in any community. Let the reproachful glance of our women, between whose honor and the brutal foe our noble army stands as a flaming sword, drive him back to the field. With proper officers, strict discipline, and an elevated tone of public opinion throughout the country, desertion and absenteeism in the army can be arrested, and all men liable to military duty put into and kept in the ranks of our armies. If this be effected, we can maintain in the field a force sufficient to defy subjugation.

But it is in the character of our population, especially, that we find those elements of strength which impress us with the conviction that we never can be conquered. Our people are peculiarly military in their character. In their soldiers than those in our army history has never shown. They have endured extreme hardships and suffering with a fortitude, and fought against constant odds with a gallantry, that have excited the gratitude of their country and extorted the admiration of the world. But, in addition to their military attributes, our people are pre-eminently a proud and haughty spirited people, deeply imbued with the love of constitutional freedom. It behooves their race and lineage; and, as Burke long ago remarked, their zeal against the servile race in contact with them has intensified by feeling and invested this love of liberty with a sentiment of personal privilege. To suppose that a people with such military, political and social characteristics will ever voluntarily submit to be ruled by any other government than one of their own choice, is too insulting to their pride to be entertained for a moment. And to doubt their capacity to achieve independence and maintain themselves as a separate Power among the nations of the earth, is to close our eyes to all the teachings of history—to ignore the very root which our own forefathers have stamped upon its pages—to believe that human nature has changed, or that we are a degenerate race, unworthy descendants of our revolutionary sires!

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT)

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 283—tf.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.
5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
5 10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

Notice—Exemption from the Army.
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A MAIL Carrier. Any one wishing an exemption can secure it if application is made to me immediately. Good moral character required.
MARCELLUS JORDAN,
Mail Contractor, Greensboro'.
March 15, 1865. 275—4t

FOR RENT.
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865. [No. 284.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 23rd, 1865.

COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THESE Headquarters of numerous scoundrels who are impressing horses from citizens of this vicinity. This notice is to warn all of the lawlessness and utter want of authority of any one to impress stock except Major A. L LANDIS, Inspector of Field Transportation. He is acting under orders from Gen. Johnston. I advise all citizens either to shoot down all other parties attempting to impress their stock or else bring them to these headquarters. The former course is preferable.

283—3t. F. M. PARKER,
Commandant Post

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

I. CAPT BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city, who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 47. }

* * * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col F. M. Parker Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865, 278—6t,

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS. }
No. 45. }

* * * * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,)
SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 44. }

* * * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DElivered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst, he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

READ IT!
THE ABDUCTION!

THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.
Commenced in the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.
this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.
WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of these, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 13—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston	W M Parsly,	W T Ednett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
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35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Lake,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj, Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj, W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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April.							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.							1865.
July							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.
CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of
PRINTING MATERIALS,
We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!
SUCH AS
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.
Special attention paid to
GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PRO

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1865

WE ARE WITHOUT exciting news to-day. The enemy has doubtless formed a junction at Goldsboro' and will no doubt fortify it. It is said that the Yankees are running the trains on the Wilmington and also on the Atlantic Railroad. We presume the rumor may be true as to the Atlantic road. If it be so Gen. Hampton will have something for his active and daring spirit to do. In the mean time Gen. Johnston is keeping a sharp eye on the foe. We continue to hear encouraging accounts from the recent engagements with the enemy, but we are without particulars.

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA until recently, with the exception of those residing in the counties on the sea-coast, and portions of our mountain district, have been wonderfully preserved from the horrors and hardships of the war. All of course have felt it to a greater or less extent; but few comparatively have been forced into immediate contact with the Yankees except on the battle field. Within the present month our fate has been different. Wherever Sherman's or any other Yankee force have covered our soil, blight and ruin have followed. The verdict which the Yankees themselves have made up, that "in North Carolina the Union sentiment strongly prevails," has had no effect to lessen the outrages of the enemy, but has served to gratify their propensity to abuse and outrage our people. The revenge and malice of the Yankee army is only equalled by the same spirit which predominates in the bosom of the Yankee President, the Yankee Congress, the Yankee press, and the Yankee people. Every where the same spirit of hatred to us prevails, which to all appearances can only be appeased, by filling up the cup of vengeance against us and making us drink it to the dregs.

In all the State lying East, Southeast and South of this city, the incursions of the enemy bid fair, unless Providence shall speedily remove him by the hands of Gen. Johnston and our brave soldiers, to destroy all prospect for a crop for the present year. The severity of the winter and the lateness of the spring, had prevented almost all preparation for a crop. Just at the time when our planters were making arrangements for pitching the crop, the appearance of the enemy and the necessary advance of our army, suspended all operations in that direction. The seizure of teams, corn, meat and provisions of all kinds, has nearly stripped the people bare in that region, of what they had to rely upon to make another crop, and now the future is only filled with dismal forebodings as to what can or cannot be done. Many have been reduced to abject want and the general scarcity of provisions, renders it impossible to meet the necessary wants of the people.

Bad as the case is, we are glad to find the spirit of the people rallying from the despondency which seemed ready to overwhelm them. In the midst of the severity of the losses which they have experienced, many seemed ready to faint under the load, but a few days of repining were enough, and now their energies are being aroused and their purpose to resist to the death, becomes the watchword. Let our people take courage. The days of trial may not be over in a day. Hardships still more severe may await us, but let us prove ourselves true men and women capable of endurance, bent upon resistence and determined to perish in the struggle for honor and liberty. Ease, property or promotion are nothing compared to these, without which life would be a burden and a curse.

SAVED THE FLAG. C. B. Latham, company H First North Carolina troops, was captured at Gettysburg with the flag of his regiment in his grasp Seeing escape impossible, he tore the flag from the staff and concealed it on his person. Several times he was searched by the the Yankees, but they invariably overlooked the flag. Paroled for exchange, Latham returned to Richmond, with other Confederate prisoners still clinging to the dear relics of his country's flag that he had so long concealed and preserved with honor. From Tarboro', North Carolina Latham wrote to his commander, Col. H. A. Brown informing him of the safety of the flag, and announcing his determination to carry it into battle again as soon as his furlough expired and he entered the ranks again.

WE ARE pleased to learn that Capt. Jno. P. Cobb, of the 2d N. C. Infantry, who lost a leg at Winchester and was captured, has been paroled. Capt. C. has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 2d, and has returned to his Regiment and will assume command as soon as he is declared exchanged.

Capt. Scales of the 2d Regiment has been made Lieutenant Colonel.

Battery Buchanan, connected with Fort Fisher, North Carolina, was planned and executed by Lt. R. G. Pittman, of this State, and is pronounced by competent engineers as a piece of the most complete engineering in the country. Lieut. P. has returned from his captivity consequent upon the fall of Fort Fisher.

Yankee prisoners, to the number of 500, from Sherman's army, were last week brought into Charlotte, N. C., taken at different times and places in small squads, in South and North Carolina.—The Charlotte *Democrat* is informed that some of these prisoners, when told that they would be immediately exchanged, remarked that "if that was known in their army, Sherman would not have enough men to take him to Wilmington."

WE ARE indebted to the enterprising Agent of the Southern Express Company, for Augusta papers as late as the 17th instant.

The Salem *Press* learns, that the resignation of E. A. Vogler, Esq., as a Bonded Agent of the Q. M. Department has been accepted by the government, and Mr. John D. Siewers, of that place, has been appointed in his stead. The *Press* pronounces it to be a good appointment.

IT HAS BECOME NOTORIOUS that there is certain scoundrels who hang on the skirts of the Confederate army, who style themselves "Wheeler's men" or "Hardee's men" or "Johnston's men" and who are prowling the country and stealing every horse, mule, carriage or anything else people will allow them to take off, upon the plea that they are ordered to do so by proper officers who need them for the service. Many of our people are suffering severely from these vagabonds, who are plundering one community and carrying them into others to sell them. We learn that these facts were mentioned some days ago to Gen. Beauregard, and he remarked that he wished the people every where, who were thus treated by men who did not show their authority, would shoot them down. We do not vouch for the statement that Gen. Beauregard made this remark, but the suggestion is a good one and should be put in execution by our people wherever they are sure that persons making these demands upon them are not authorized to do so.

Furthermore, it is important that our people every where should discountenance and arrest this class of men, by refusing to purchase any thing they offer for sale, and by having them taken up by the civil or military authority. Every proper officer whose duty it is to impress any thing for the army, is prepared to show his commission or authority whenever the demand is properly made upon him.

THE KINSTON FIGHT.

Fortunately for the truth, or what is nearer the truth than Schofield's dispatch, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes a fuller account of the affair:

My last advices were from the front, at Kinston, yesterday morning early. The latest I was then able to communicate concerning movements in the field was up to Friday afternoon, the 10th. Some of the heaviest fighting there has been since the corps commanded by General Cox reached the vicinity of Kinston, occurred on Friday.

The rebels had evidently learned that General Couch, with a portion of the Twenty-third corps, was not far off, and would soon join Cox; and it urged them to extraordinary desperation. They charged again and again upon our works, making ten or a dozen different charges through the day. Generally they spent their fury upon the left, but some of the time they would charge upon the entire line, vainly hoping that the momentum of so large a body would break down everything.

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from Wilmington, and effected a junction with Cox, which gave us an advantage, of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed So they at once began to fall back, abandoning all other opposition this side of the Neuse river, and they are now on the north side of the Neuse river, with the bridge that crosses over into Kinston partially burned.

The much-talked-of ram *Neuse* was also partially destroyed.

Our forces followed them up vigorously, and will, doubtless, prepare to cross over the river at once, by means of a pontoon bridge, or by relaying new timbers over the old bridge, for the cars to pass over. I apprehend that there will be no difficulty in driving the rebels back from any point where they may see fit to make a stand.

The railroad has to be completed, however, as the army moves along, inasmuch as that is necessary for purposes of transportation. It is now laid up to within about four or five miles of Kinston, and as soon as it can be completed to the river, depend upon it, our forces will cross over.

There was some artillery firing yesterday afternoon, the result or nature of which I have not learned.

General Sherman *has been heard from at Fayetteville*, North Carolina, and was all right. That is about one hundred miles from Wilmington, up the Cape Fear river, and about the same distance southwest from Goldsboro'.

Saturday morning, some gentlemen arrived here from Connecticut, commissioned to take the vote of the soldiers from that State, at this point, for their State and Congressional election next month. They arrived just too late for the Connecticut regiment, which was captured on the 8th. There were not far from one thousand of them captured, the loss of which makes quite an item.

BELOW RICHMOND.

There was heavy mortar shelling to the left of the Jerusalem plank road Saturday night. It was commenced by the Confederates.

There was considerable activity in Gen. Grant's lines Sunday, and trains were running all Saturday night conveying troops towards our right.

We doubt if Grant contemplates an attack upon our lines, or expects to get possession of Richmond by defeating General Lee. He is endeavoring to cut off our supplies, by raids, and by the movement of Sherman.—*R. Sentinel.*

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—We learn from the Lynchburg *Virginian*, that a reconnoisance was made over the Orange and Alexandria railroad on Tuesday last, and it was found that the road was not injured as much as was anticipated. All the bridges between Rockfish depot and North Garden—a distance of 24 miles—were left untouched, and also all between Rockfish and Tye river, a distance of 18 miles, escaped destruction. They burned six bridges, aggregating thirteen hundred feet. They tore up only about one and a half miles of track, about Arrington depot. The depot at North Garden, Covesville, Rockfish, Arrington, and New Glasgow were burned.

The friends of Commodore Hollins will be pleased to learn that the report of his death is not correct. Dispatches received in the city contradict the report emphatically.

Major Gen. Wm. Mahone was the honored recipient of a splendid sword presented to him by the citizens of Petersburg, through the hands of David May, Esq, on Saturday last, at Gen. M's. headquarters.

FOR THE LADIES—A NEW WAY TO MAKE CALLICOES WASH WELL.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the callicoes in while hot and leave until cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

HOW TO FATTEN FOWLS.—Confine your fowls in a large airy enclosure, and feed them on broken Indian corn, Indian meal, or mush, with raw potatoes cut into small pieces not larger than a filbert, placing within reach charcoal broken into small pieces. Boiled rice is also good.

CANCER CURED.—A worthy gentleman of our acquaintance, who had been seriously suffering from what was either a cancer, or something very much like one, has been cured entirely by the following simple application. We give it, hoping that it may relieve other individuals, similarly situated.

Make a strong decoction of redoak bark—let it be boiled until it is as stiff as ordinary adhesive plaster. Spread it on a patch of silk cloth, and apply it to the diseased part. Let it remain until it comes off itself—renew it, until the sore is healed. Let no water come near the place, during the treatment.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE, FOUGHT SUNDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1865.

The *Standard* publishes the following list of wounded in the battle of Bentonsville, and now in this city, (or in the course of being transferred to other points,) at the Episcopal and Baptist churches

OFFICER'S QUARTERS—HAYWOOD HOUSE.

Brig Gen D H Reynolds, Ark., left thigh amputated.
Brig Gen E W Pettis, Lee's corps, flesh wound in leg.
Col D N Keener, 6th Fla, amputated right leg.
Lt Col J K Elliott, 30th Ala, contused wound
Maj W E Elliott, Gen Lee's staff, gun shot wound, slight.
Lt Jno Middleton, 1st S C artillery, concussion shell.
Lt A D Regans, 28th Ga, right leg.
Capt J M Bass, 32d Tenn, right arm.
Lt W C Coffey, 58th N C, contusion shell.
Lt E S Sauls, 10th S C, flesh wound.
Lt Boykin, 6th Ga, right arm.
Lt F M Carrol, 61st N C, head.
Lt J N Dollawhite, 1st Miss Batalion, left shoulder.
Lt W J Miller, 45th Tenn, jaw.
Lt C W Gray, 66th Ga, right leg
Col Jas Hagan, 3d Ala Cav, left arm.
Capt B H Thornton, 55th Ga.
Lt J C Boyer, 2nd Ark, left thigh.
Lt L Pope, 4th Ark, right ankle.
Lt M D Park, 5th Ark, neck.
Lt Jas A Kelly, 36th N C, l fo arm.
Lt C C Gunn, 6th Fla. left thigh.
Lt S S S McAubey, 10th N C, right side.
Lt T J Kirk, 65th Ga wrist.
Capt J Brooks, 36th N C, amputation right arm.
Capt W D West, 15th Ark, shoulder.
Lt Albert Levingston, 3rd Fla, knee.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

J W Wadden, Corpl Co A, 22d Ga battalion, head.
L McDonald, B 36th N C, stomach.
Burton Brown, G. 66th N C, right side.
S D Hiller, C, 20th S C, left leg.
C Rogers, E, 41st Ga, right hand.
E R Knowles, C. 20th Ga battalion, right arm.
Corpl J A Webb, C, 20th Ga battalion, left hand.
Private Lewis Ellis, A, 63d Va, left hand.
Corpl A J McKinney, C, 1st S C artillery, left hand.
Private W M Pucker, C, 1st S C artillery left hand.
Sergt Chas O Brien, B. 10th Tenn, left thigh.
J B Underwood, 1st S C artillery, C, left hand.
J T H Brown, 1st S C artillery, left side, head
Corpl P J Collins, 1st S C Artillery, right side, head.
Chas Lanwicks, 1st S C Artillery, B, right hand.
W T Halbert, 1st S C Artillery, D, concussion.
J A Owens, 1st S C Artillery, B, right arm.
David Collins, 7th Fla F left hip.
J E England 6th Ga K right shoulder.
J A Hendrick 6th Ga left hand.
J A Orr F 63d Va left shoulder.
W M Rough I 42d N C left arm.
J P Fountain G 6th Ga right arm.
Sergt S J Mooney H 8th Miss left hand.
B F Day Sergt G 23d Ga right arm
J L Cox, E, 1st S C Infantry, left hand
Wm Semm, E, 1st S C Infantry, right hip.
T Smith, G, 1st S C Infantry, left hand
J T Childers, G, 1st S C Infantry, left arm.
D H Burney, 36th N C, left hand and side.
D McDaniel, G, 3d Fla, left shoulder.
L D Batter, E, 3rd Fla., both hands.
S J Tillet, C, do do left side.
Oscar Collins, G, do do neck.
D J McKee, H, 36th N. C., left thigh.
J Passman, 63d Geo., concussion, shell, head and shoulder.
Orderly Sergt J F Douglass, 15th S C battalion, left hand.
H J Harshaw, A, 15th S C battalion, left arm.
Wm Caldwell, A, 15th S C battalion, right shoulder.
Wm. S Brilly, H, 17th N. C. left arm.
Wm Price, E, 17th N C, right shoulder.
Sergt J A Murphy, F, 3d Miss, side and head.
H S McFadgen, B, 36th N C contusion.
J M Lanning, G, 25th Ala, left side head.
W W Cook, H, 54th Ga Vols, left wrist.
W R Perry, A, 55th Ga, left arm.
Corpl W M Seagain, I, 19th Ga, right arm.
J M Robbins, I, 19th Ga, left shoulder.
E T James, C, 54th Ala, right arm.
Peter McDemot, B, 2d Ark, right leg.
J M Bright, H, 2d Ark, left hand.

A number of wounded have been transferred from the hospital whose names we have not obtained.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

NOTE.—A number of those names below have been transferred west of this place.

Privates E B Wilson, A, 13th Arkansas, left arm.
P H Bradshaw, K, 14th Ark, left hand.
I Williams, I, 13th Ark, left leg.
J S Malone K, 2nd S C, right hand.
J W Miller, K, 8th N C, head.
W R Walden, H, 5th Ga, right hand.
S H Ratcliff, I, 3d Miss, left arm.
E Jones, K, 22nd Miss, left arm.
M S Stuart, G, 22nd Miss, right hand.
F M Turner, B, 1st Miss, left arm.
Sergt J J Spivey, E, 28th Ga, right arm.
Corpl C W Raban, D, 22d Miss, right arm.
J R Hayne, C, 7th Fla, left hand.
Sergt J Hence, A, 15th Tenn, left arm.
T Strickland, G. 6th Fla, right arm.
D H Player, F, 6th Fla, face.
Lieut D J Williams, C, 9th Ark, left arm.
J E Lee. D, 9th Ark, right arm.
— Walters, D, 9th Ark, left leg.
— Henderson, K, 9th Ark, left arm.
W Kelly, F, 1st Fla, face.
— Gillespie, A, 1st N C, right cheek.
C E Steward, A, 1st NC, right wrist.
— Graham, A, 1st N C, right arm,
M Riller, A, 1st N C, left arm.
J H Bailey, H, 6th Ga; throat.
D C Parmenter, C, 6th Ga, left arm.
J F McDonald, C, 6th Ga, right arm.
D R Burtlaw, A, light battery, finger.
Sergt M J Riventank, B, 1st N C, left hand.
— Lamb, B, 1st N C, finger.
J D Herring, B, 1st N C, head.
— Judge, B, 1st N C, right arm and eye.
W H Burt, B, 1st N C, left leg.
Thos Thigpen, D, 17th N C, left arm.
J S Finch, K, 39th Ala, left leg.
J C Gibson, D 9th Ala, thigh.
P Davis, Corpl G, 31st Miss, left hand.
A E Strowd, B, 2d Ga, head.
H Hill, B, 28th Ga, left thigh.
W Condor, C, 10th N C, face.
H C Harper, A, 45th Miss, breast.
A Benton, D, 10th N C, concussion.
W R Kirlott, A, 66th N C, hip.
H C Leach, A, 10th N C, finger.
G Walton, A, 10th N C, forearm.
C B Hutto, B, 2d S C A, right leg.
Henry Lask, H 2d S C A, left shoulder.
G W Rose, A, 5th Ark, left hand.
C W Richards E, 9th Miss, left arm.
C C London, B, 9th Tenn, left arm.
T M Clark, G, 22d Ala, right leg.
B F Gurnels, B, 1st S C, right hand.
J H Everit, C, 17th N C, right leg.
B Hilliards, G, 28th Ga, arm.
B Landiness, G, 28th Ga arm.
H Hurtly, H, 28th Ga, left arm.
E F Eames, G, 31st Miss, right hand.
J L Tyson, E, 40th Ala, right shoulder.
C J Abrams, F, 20th S C, left hand.
H C Martin, F, 20th S C, right arm.
A L Cauble, K, 60th N C, leg.
A M Duke, F, 27th Ga, right shoulder.
W H King, A, 32d Ga, right leg.
A Chapman, H, Ga, right leg.
J H Vaughan, G. 27th Ga, left arm.
J F Loffler, F, 54th Va, left thigh.
J M Owens, F, 54th Va, right side.
A Brown F, 54th Va, right side.
J Rodgers, F, 54th Va hip.
H H Brevins K, 25th Tenn, face.
Sergt J E W Austin, C, 10th N C, hand.
W Bevins, C, 10th N C, hand.
H L Wolfe, F, 2d S C A face.
W A Church, F, 3d S C A, leg.
Lt Jno Robins, G, 55th Ala, leg.
Lt W N Henderson, K, 55th Ala, left side.
Thos Kelly, G, 55th Ala, left foot.
Sgt G T Barker, B, 55th Ala, left foot.
Sergt J J Wolfe, F 2nd S C, left foot.
J B Piley, F, 2d S C, right arm,
J M Kennefly, 2d S C, left arm
A J Harizog, F, 21 S C, concussion,
J W. McLany, F, 21 SC, face
T. A Bruce, F, 2d S C, left side.
H C Uletz F, 2nd S C, head and hand.
D W Bird, F, 2d S C, right side.
J R Walker, C, 2d S C, foot,
J R Wolfe, C. S C, thigh.
Lt ——Colbert, A, 58th Ala, left arm.
W R Wingate, I 57th Ala, left arm.
J Bolekon, D 57th Ala, left arm.
J M Reynolds, C, 19th S C, left hand,
E W Timms B, 7th Fla right hand
J Irisce, F, 7th Fla, right shoulder.
J B Stephens, K, 9th Fla, left side.
C R Parber, F, 40th Ala, hand.
Sergt W T McDonald, E 23d Miss. left leg.
Corporal J S Bullock, E, 23d Miss shoulder.
E M Yates, E, 23d Miss, hand.
H C Vinson, C, 6th Ga head.
J C Rump, C, 6th Ga, left leg.
J Visage, C, 6th Ga, right arm.
M L Kitchling, I, 6th Ga, thigh.
Sergeant J P Daniels, B, 48th Tenn, leg.
S R Wilder, D 17th, N C, left arm.
W G Stricklin, K, 51st N C right hip.
— Baines, C, 1st Miss, back.
L L Skales, I, 19th Ga, neck.
P London, F, 51st N C, right hand
E M Brooks, G, 23d Ga, head.
J Braxton, E 66th N C, right arm.
S P Thomas E, 2d, S C back.
E Hatchell, E 2d S C; back.
— Samples, B 6th Ga left arm.
S A Hicks, B, 66th Ga, head.
W Rodgers, B, 6th Ga right leg.
S C Hargan, A, 14th Miss, left hand.
J D Rushing, G, 14th Miss, left hand.
J M Hughes, E, 31st Ala, left hand.
T J Jefferds, E, 31st S C, left hand
Sergt W R Harrel, A, 12th Louisiana, right arm,
A L Parker, H, 12th La, right arm.
T G Lucas, G, 12th La, left hand.
A J Nelson, G, 12th La, right arm.
J M C uise, E, 54 Ala, left hand
Sergeant W R Johson, E 54th Ala, left
Corporal J W Burnett C, 7th Fla, hand.
J B Knight, B, 7th Fla, hand.
Lt J E Knighting, H, 26 Ala, right arm,
Sergt J M Bell, E 23d Ala, left arm.
W Lewis, K, 34th Ga, left arm,
O Wallace, K, 56th Ga, hip,
Sergeant B Rosser, E, 30th Ala, left hand.
R Adams, C, 7th Ark, left hand
L Groon, A, 6th ark, arm.
Will Charus, I 21 S C A, right shoulder.
James Harp, E 30th Tenn, arm.

From the Sentinel.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ADDRESSED TO WASHINGTON DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

From Col. Laurens, 15th June, 1782.

The approaching session of the Georgia Legislature and the encouragement given me by Governor Clowley, who has a decisive influence in the councils of that country, induce me to remain in this quarter for the purpose of taking new measures on the subject of our black levies."

From Henry Brockholst Livingston, Elizabethtown, N. J. 16th June, 1782.

"Sir Guy (Carleton) then proposed that the Secretary and myself should go together; and in case former being stopped, I was to proceed with his dispatches to Congress. This also I refused, telling him as it was probable his letters contained some overtures, I could not consent to charge myself with them, unless his Excellency would assure me they contained an acknowledgment of our independence, or a promise to withdraw their fleets and armies; these were the only terms on which Congress had agreed to open a treaty in 1778 and that it was not probable they would listen to anything short thereof now."

"The next morning agreeable to his (Sir Guy Carleton's) desire, I waited on him again.—He received me very politely, talked much of the King's pacific dispositions, of his own earnest desire of an honorable peace, of his wishes to carry on the war which it did prevail more consonant to the dictates of humanity than heretofore He was persuaded of meeting with corresponding sentiments in your excellency; that both countries were interested in supporting the British character; that, if England and America must separate, it would be their mutual interest to part like men of honor and in good humor with each other."

From Gen. Greene, Headquarters, Ashley River, South Carolina, 11th July, 1782

"We have been daily in expectation of hearing of the evacuation of Savannah It is an event which, I believe, has been determined on for some time past. The people of this country have their expectations raised and are sanguine in their hopes that Charleston will be speedily abandoned."

From Gen Gates, Philadelphia, 17th August, 1762.

"Gen. Lincoln, has, in his letter of yesterday, acquainted me that it is your Excellency's desire to know if I wish to take command in the army this campaign. I beg your Excellency to believe, that I am always ready to obey your commands and shall be most happy when I can execute them to your satisfaction."

From Thomas Paine, Bordenton, 7th September, 1782.

"They [the British] have now had seven years' war, and are not an inch further on the continent than when they began. The superstitious, (in regard to the number 7,) and the popular part will conclude that it is *not to be*; the reasonable part will think they have tried an unsuccessful scheme long enough, and that it is in vain to try it any longer; and the obstinate part of them will be beaten out, unless, consistently with their former sagacity, they get over the matter at once by passing a new declaration act to *bind time in all cases whatsoever*, or declare him a rebel."

From the same, Ashley Hill, 4th October, 1782.

"I should recommend therefore, whenever there appears a force sufficient to possess the town (Charleston,) by regular approaches, to abandon it, and to have the principal magazine of the country at Camden."

"All the Southern States are in a deplorable situation, and will require a great deal of nursing and care to establish good government and give a proper spur to agriculture and commerce. At present there are no courts of justice in any of the States, and it is dangerous travelling in almost every part of the country, from the great number of robbers and private plunderers that infest the roads.

From these circumstances, your Excellency can judge how feeble must be the efforts of a people in this situation, reduced to poverty by continual depredations."

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Interesting to Capitalists.

RICHMOND, March 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by official circular, invites public attention to the act of Congress to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing the necessary supplies for our army. He invites prompt and concerted measures to ensure the success of the loan. Under authority vested in him by said act, he proposes to hypothecate fifty thousand bales of government cotton as collateral security for the same required at Government price, (20 cents per pound) giving the privilege of exportation.

The security will be fifty per cent in excess of the loan in order to give advantage to lenders, and promote the speedy return of their money with fair opportunity of profit. Those who elect to take cotton at once in payment shall receive the same at the rate of fifteen cents per pound with the right of exportation, free from all restrictions and conditions except the duty of one eight of one per cent per pound.

The cotton will be delivered in Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi, at the option of the lender, at some place convenient for the exportation thereof. The Secretary requests prompt responses from institutions and persons liable to the tax imposed by the act, in order that the collection of the tax of one-fourth may be arrested, if the required sum (three millions) be successfully raised.

Recognition Again.

RICHMOND, March 23.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* of the 3d says the rebel council which has been setting there for some days at the Grand Hotel, broke up yesterday. The London *Index*, the mouthpiece of the council declares there is no doubt of the proceedings of the council at the Grand Hotel, that negotiations are now going on between the European Governments and the South which will give quite a new turn to affairs in America, and this statement of the rebel organ is printed this morning by the Monitor.

The same correspondent says 'we have unmistakable evidence that at no time since the commencement of the war has there been so little likelyhood of the recognition of the Confederacy as there is now.

Members of the council have also been heard to assert there would be peace between the North and the South, (of course on basis of separation) by the 1st of May

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE!
Saturday, March 25, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND COMmission Store, sale to commence at 10½ o'clock:
1 handsome Bureau and other Furniture.
1 Buggy in running order.
3 second-hand Saddles—Shoe Thread.
1 excellent Silver Watch.
1 Gold Locket, large size, and other Jewelry.
2 good Double-barrelled Guns—Buck Shot—Carolina Bells Snuff, by the box or bale, and several fine Coats, and other articles.
284-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES.

$2,000 REWARD!

BROKE THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY ON Sunday night the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick, heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 23 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville County.

Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865. 49—2w*.
☞ Confederate and Standard copy 2 weeks.

TAKE UP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH February, 1865, my negro man SANDERS, (or SAM.) He is about twenty-three years old, near six feet high, rather spare built, but very perfect in form and action, speaks quick and distinct when spoken to, with a good set of front teeth; had on when he left, a cap, grey pants and blue round-about coat.

It is believed this man (a dark brown colour nearly black) is making his way to our army near Petersburg, and it may be to the enemy. Now this notice is to request all persons in and out of the army to apprehend said boy so that I get him, and I will give, for his apprehension and delivery to me, five hundred dollars in Confederate currency or a corresponding sum, if apprehended and confined so I can get him.

WM. B BOWE.
Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.
March 25, 1865. 284-5t*.

AUCTION SALE!

SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK 25TH INST.,
2 splendid Saddle Horses, kind gentle and sound.
4 dozen bottles French Brandy.
Lot of Green Tea, and
A large lot Crockery
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
March 24, 1865. 283—2t.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd
Troy, April 5th
Carthage, April 7th and 8th
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.
March 24, 1865. 283—d3tw1t.

HOSPITALS—WANTED

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGRO MEN, WOmen and Boys, for Nurses, Cooks, Waiters and Washerwomen in the Hospitals in this State Schedule prices will be paid for men, the others paid proportionably. Apply to me at Raleigh.

Surgeon J. G. Brodnax, Wake Forrest.
Surgeon W. H. Moore, Greensboro'.
Surgeon W. A. Hall, High Point
Surgeon S. Barnes, Thomasville.
Surgeon J. W. Hall, Salisbury.
Surgeon R. Gibbon, Charlotte.

P. E HINES, Surgeon,
281—6t. Medical Director.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity of the County of Buncombe, made in the case of John D. Hyman and Wife, against Preston F. Patton and others, I will sell on the premises on the 8th day of April, 1865, the magnificent FARM situated in said county in the Swannanoa River two miles south of Asheville, containing

800 Acres,

known as the Homestead of the late Fidello Patton It is sold for the purpose of partition. The tract of land is one of the best and most desirable in this part of the State. The land is excellent—much of it BOTTOM, and portions heavily timbered. It is convenient to the flourishing town of Asheville, and lies on the bank of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

It is convenient to several public highways, and the Western North Carolina Rail Road will probably pass down the river on the bank opposite to it.

A better opportunity to purchase a first rate Farm could not be offered in this part of the State.

Terms made known on day of sale.

I. B. SAWYER
C. M. E of Buncombe County.
March 24th, 1865. 283—tds.